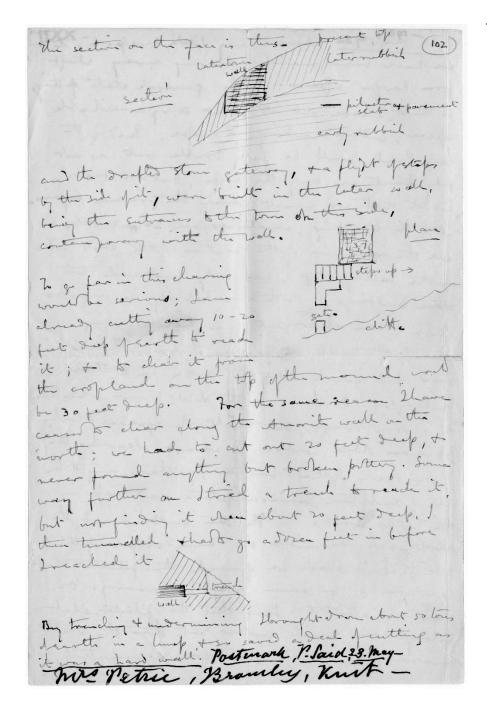
7-12 may, 90- there is my little traport, from large spaces. Un queand state of things is that I have cut its about sun available space, without working in emps. To dig the coop land would be fully Truble cost, as not only west we brug the confor, butter trads insist that we must level the ground again. Au the trending, sometimes over 20 feet deep, + all the clearing of the section of the east side on the valley diff, has only produced two stone buildings. Isoth are halfuly in negions such I can clear out; so that having treed the walls as for as I can , those now put nearly all the more on to these building. One is in the N.W. twee or bastern. it is very rough, but built of squared blocks from an Mer wall. I ve are clearing to whoh space of that bastion, as there might be til y sulften or inscription used up this later wall. The other building is by the east face + under the bare Sislope ofthe tell; it is where we found the pilaster slat last weeks, + some grafted maring. Or clearing about it I see that the filester slubbelong to a much rather date than the drafter manny, polars good \$600, Be medicatively.

XXII 7-12 < -19th ?> May, <90->

There is very little to report, as we have been mainly clearing away stuff from large spaces. The general state of things is that I have cut into about every available space, without working in crops. To dig the crop land would be fully double cost, as not only must we buy the crops, but the Arabs insist that we must level the ground again.

All the trenching, sometimes over 20 feet deep, & all the clearing of the section of the east side on the valley cliff, has only produced two store buildings. Both are happily in regions which I can clear out; so that having traced the walls as far as I can. I have now put nearly all the men on to these buildings. One is in the N.W. tower or bastion: it is very rough, but built of squared blocks from an older wall. So we are clearing the whole space of that bastion, as there might be bits of sculpture or inscription used up in this later wall. The other building is by the east face, & under the bare <S.> slope of the tell; it is where we found the pilaster slab last week, & some drafted masonry. On clearing about it I see that the pilaster slab belongs to a much earlier date than the drafted masonry, perhaps 900 & 600, B.C. respectively.



The section on the face is thus – [\Re] (present tip section – later town / wall – later rubbish – pilaster / slab & pavement early rubbish) and the drafted stone gateway, & a flight of steps by the side of it, were built in the later wall, being the entrances to the town on this side, contemporary with the wall. [\Re] (plan steps up \rightarrow gate. cliff.)

To go far in this clearing would be serious; I am already cutting away 10–20 feet deep of earth to reach it; & to clear it from the cropland on the top of the mound would be 30 feet deep. For the same reason I have ceased to clear along the Amorite wall on the north; we had to cut out 20 feet deep, & never found anything but broken pottery. Some way further on I tried a trench to reach it, but not finding it when about 20 feet deep, I then tunnelled & had to go a dozen feet in before I reached it.

> Postmark, P. Said, 23. May-M^{IS} Petrie, Bromley, Kent-

18-26 may 10 go to have quite out framalis De Ellist had kindly fram forme at Jerusalem, I hartogo byaza byet cash. I found Alliott A Dr Bailey Mas been loc. ten. atthe dispensary While & E. was of at Jeous alem. This dispensary is a very serious affair, as they have it I times a well + out potents as well, at the rate of 12,000 a year. To get byara is a long day there xbede: Inote douber for 13 miles, then left it with huh? twalked on I miles to gaza, a matter of 6 hours altogether, & 6 hours back again. The last hour was lack to we lost the road, & had to track across fields by starquidance: how walking as huld was so fagged by Ramadan Hel him rike. In all it was so miles drukey & 16 greathing forme. After about I days work we have cut back the face After cliff a shick slice of 5 or 6 feet, + can reach morette stone work. We find more pavement with charvoal sburnt earth on it, widently from the burning of a building. And another slab with filaster on it like the first one; so if we will but have Duplicates I could have got paper mould ofit, + photograph. In form

XXIII 18-26 May 1890

As I was quite out of money, & Dr Elliott had kindly drawn for me at Jerusalem, I had to go to Gaza to get cash. I found Dr Elliott & Dr Bailey who has been loc. ten. at the dispensary while Dr E. was up at Jerusalem. This dispensary is a very serious affair, as they have it 3 times a week & out patients as well, at the rate of 12,000 a year. To get to Gaza is a long day there & back: I rode donkey for 13 miles, then left it with Muhd & walked on 5 miles to Gaza, a matter of 6 hours altogether, & 6 hours back again. The last hour was dark & we lost the road, & had to track across fields by star guidance: I was walking as Muhd was so fagged by Ramadan I let him ride. In all it was 20 miles donkey & 16 of walking for me. After about 8 days work we have cut back the face of the cliff a thick slice of 5 or 6 feet, & can reach more <of> the stone work. We find more pavement, with charcoal & burnt earth on it, evidently from the burning of a building. And another slab with pilaster on it, like the first one; so if we could but have duplicates I could have brought one away. However I have taken a good paper mould of it, & photograph. The form of the volute at the top [\bigcirc \bigcirc \] is just the same, and also the slight swell out < 🌥 [🎘] (whole / outline) [🮘] in the shaft at the base.

with regard to the sate own retails have officed, (Dov 12), I more litely of Asa or Reliaboam (9 I find on that side of the town a thick bride wall high up, some 25 pt though: this can harry be later than be ansele Who garrisoned the percel cities, (650 BC) to the last king record as attending to the defences. This was built over the glaces of a previous referer, formed of blocks ystone birds in the slope of cutt of plasters over smoothly at-about 40° slope: this glaces may very they be a harty work before Semacherib's siege in 713; atteast it is not likely the later. But then has been made after som 10 feel frath has recumulate by a large brief building, 86 feet long, Just in chambers. His sefth would purchally take a centry to accumulate, placing the long building back to arrishs building in 800. And the long building is 10 feet over the pavement Fremains After stone building, which would go back therefore to about goo se or to Jehosheflet, who sid much in georeining Homiling. Those taken the shortest intervals at all likely forthese successive stages; and lasking strit in the broaded way, the pavement is about halfway between the the (500, BE,) the bottom of the smonth town which Sundaded to be 1500, B.c. roughly; so then we should get 1000, B.c. for the building; or rather later, allowing for a slack time of construction under the judges, bringing in to count goo Bic. So it seems fairly that the strumble much date to 950 or goo se. prelibour An Fraftida stone gateway + steps, which Inventional before

With regard to the date more details have appeared, & I do not think it could be later than Uzziah (800 BC), & more likely of Asa or Rehoboam (970). I find on that side of the town a thick brick wall high up, some 25 ft through: this can hardly be later than Manasseh who garrisoned the fenced cities, (650 BC.) & is the last king recorded as attending to the defences. This was built over the glacis of a previous defence, formed of blocks of stone bedded in the slope of earth & plastered over smoothly at about 40° slope: this glacis may very likely be a hasty work before Sennacherib's siege in 713; at least it is not likely to be later. But this has been made after some 10 feet of earth had accumulated by <the side of> a large brick building, 86 feet long, divided in chambers. This depth would probably take a century to accumulate, placing the long building back to Uzziah's buildings in 800. And this long building is 10 feet over the pavement & remains of the stone building, which would go back therefore to about 900 BC or to Jehoshaphat, who did much in garrisoning & building. I have taken the shortest intervals <that are> at all likely for these successive stages; and looking at it in the broadest way, the pavement is about half way between the top (500, B.C.) & the bottom of the Amorite town which I concluded to be 1500, B.C. roughly; so thus we should get 1000, B.C. for the building; or rather later, allowing for a slack time of construction under the judges, bringing us to about 950 B.C. So it seems fairly likely that this stonework must date to 950 or 900 B.C. of Rehoboam Asa, or Jehoshaphat.

The drafted stone gateway & steps, which I mentioned before,

seem on to belonging to the glaces period, but 700 BC: in which the stair case was probably of the stairs and both in the valley. Certainly the great 25 ft brick wall was built over both the steps of the clair. The curious volute on the pilester is wileubly the Sociation type which later became the lowie capital . It such it is produce in the history of freele motives, as well as its unique un portance for Jewish art. It seems cridently disigned from a rain's born, soule a decoration of wooden decoration of bouknessing. But the immediate den before the sulpton seems blave been a horn quetalwork, bjudge by the uniform calibre of the volute. We can harty refuse to see here the form for the horns of the alter, these of, + not standay . of as would supposed. There is nothing to prove Nuther they were navis or ball's horrs & the binding the sacrifice with cords to the born, and Admijah & jose estating hord of the hornes of the alter to not prove the shape wither many. It not remember any other mention The povement runaining of their building is laid on a bed fabout 4 inches of allow sand, which get remains where the stone has been removed. one slab fortine stands froget, butters oul been so placed by some rebuilders, as on it

seem as if belonging to the <u>glacis</u> period, about 700 BC: as the steps lead up to the line of <u>glacis</u>, [\Re] (glacis) in which the staircase was probably continued, though now all lost in the valley. Certainly the great 25ft brick wall was built <u>over</u> both the steps & the <u>glacis</u>.

The curious volute on the pilaster is evidently the Asiatic type which later became the Ionic capital. As such it is of value in the history of Greek motives, as well as its unique importance for Jewish art. It seems evidently designed from a ram's horn, & such a decoration of wooden pillars would be not unlikely [₹], compare the Greek decoration of boukraneia. But the immediate idea before the sculptor seems to have been a horn of metal work, to judge by the uniform calibre of the volute. We can hardly refuse to see here the form of the "horns of the altar", thus [€], & not standing up [₹] as usually supposed. There is nothing to prove whether they were ram's or bull's horns, & the binding the sacrifice with cords to the horns, and Adonijah & Joab catching hold of the horns of the altar, do not prove the shape either way. I do not remember any other mention of the horns.

The pavement remaining of this building is laid on a bed of about 4 inches of yellow sand, which yet remains where the stone has been removed. One slab of stone stands upright, but has only been so placed by some rebuilders, as on it

is a graffila fa line (?) full venture to use salt again, which they force not show they west not douch all the day. As a negre grand remarked, the happy evening it was over, bymy ford, lamatan was The expect has habbily gone to fare, to see the Pasha rulis visit there. He was very percistant theor on the has wanting to work into June; and Men Isaid I could with certain feelales a few days if there is as anything included by busye. He had an allowance agreed to by no. moore, after lleft germalem, 1 £15 a mouth in place of 10 Nays which the Parks had

At last the misery of Ramadan is over, and people venture to use salt again, which they dare not when they must not drink all the day.

As a negro guard remarked, the happy evening it was over, "By my God, Ramadan was beastly"; and howls & shouts of "Ramadan goes! Ramadan goes!" greeted the last sunset.

The effendi has happily gone to Gaza, to see the Pasha on his visit there. He was very persistant^{sic} {persistent} to know whether I was wanting to work into June; and when I said I could not be certain, perhaps a few days if there was anything important, he said he must have a whole month's pay if he staid three or four days over; the fact that he got half a month's pay for nothing when he delayed coming here goes for nothing, he has got the law, & not an inch will he budge. He had an allowance agreed to by M^r Moore, after I left Jerusalem, of £ 15 a month in place of 10 N.aps [= Napoléons] which the Pasha had

i minder two much already - nearly down in minder time This expenses in heaping a heart of the first of the day work his clien - paring will be prospect to make it worth while. I shall take of author slice from the fact, of 4 or 5 feet, or

said was too much already;/<-> nearly double;/<-> in consideration of his expenses in keeping a horse, cook, <tent,> &c. He hired a horse for a few days at first, & then gave it up, & borrows my donkey if he wants it; he had a cook for a fortnight, & then impressed my guard to cook for him <He said he could not get a tent & obliged me to provide it>.

So all the causes for <such> a salary, equal to that of of the Governor of Gaza, are nowhere. It does not much matter this year, but in future work his cheese-paring will be a very solid reason against giving any such salary again.

Of course I shall not give him any bakhshish, as there is no reason on my part for doing so: & he has had plenty of pay.

into it leaving buttresses, Atten upon of the rest 8, and 2; + of 12 only 4; of 8 and 3, 12. Mis namine is the pick ofthe place, + they do motental that a row at the and Manadan, as instead of Elows rest at 10 am. + leaving Hat 4,) gave 22 hours so that they should be recomited

mine into it leaving buttresses, & then inform the Pasha that the work is suspended here for four months, as he agreed, for the hot season. If then this is preferred to any other place for work it can be again attacked in Oct^r ; but I think some less encumbered sites would be better. And at least this could be taken up again in future years if there is nothing better. There is no chance of anyone interfering with such a tough place; & all the weathering & falls of the cliff which are sure to happen will be in favour of later works, I leave it [\Re] (buttress) [\Re] (and it / will / become)

I have got some improvement in the men at last, & most of them work just passably, so long as they are watched. At first the only difference between watching them, & not, seemed to be that in one case you <always> saw them doing nothing, & in the other, you never saw them doing anything. But I have weeded & weeded almost daily, until of the first 26 there are but 4 left; of next week's 10, only 4 left; of the next 8, only 2; & of 12 only 4; of 8 only 3, &.c. This residue is the pick of the place, & they do moderately. I had a row at the end of Ramadan, as instead of ½ hours rest at 10 a.m., & leaving off at 4, I gave 2 ½ hours <at 10 ½> so that they should be recruited

forthe afternoon work, & required them by half the men broke of atthew own famey about obedience: at Naubrates Llave humather go on working after sweet, because how slap absoure special friend & author Nistle of. had stone doorways and these plaster slabs some part about the doors. There are also of stone. He was place was the burnt,

for the afternoon work, & required them to go on till 6. While I was at the other side, all of one half the men broke off at their own fancy about 5, & went down to their evening wash at the stream. I sighted them & pitched into them, & one or two were impudent. I paid off 4 at once, & only ceased discharging on all the rest promising to keep to my hours in future. Next afternoon I hung about that part, making measurements, &c, well supplied with change in my pocket, & ready to pay off instantly anyone who proposed to stop. But the effect of the 4 going, (& not being taken back after most urgent entreaty of everyone up to the effendi), had completely settled them, & not one slacked in his work till I whistled them off. But I doubt if I could ever get them up to Egyptian obedience: at Naukratis I have known them go on working after sunset, because I was delayed at some special point & could not whistle off.

I now see that our building is not of stone, but only of mudbrick like the rest of the town; though it had stone doorways, and these pilaster slabs facing some part about the doors. There are also pieces of cavetto moulding [\Re], like that of the rock shrine at Siloam; & of a [\Re] rib moulding [\Re] which has divided some surface/<ran under the cavetto [\Re]> of stones. The whole place was ple burnt,

shall get anymore stone of cutty

plundered for stone, & then reused with a rough re setting of the some slabs; but, forgetting that door sills existed under the rubbish, they turned down two slabs on the doorways, & cut pivot holes in their backs. I doubt if we shall get anymore stone by cutting further, unless we were to clear away a great distance in, & so reach some other doorways of the same building.

I have a slight third dose of influenza: sore throat, very sleepy, & lazy, developing into a sort of causeless cold in head & chest. Happily the returns are slighter, & will wear away; but it is astonishing what a virulent & persistant^{sic} {persistent} infection it is.

A third pilaster slab has been found, set upside down in its reuse. I now see that the building was thus, numbering the doorways

(High $[\mathcal{R}]$ in the order we uncovered cliff 3 them. of 1 earth 2)

M^{IS} Petrie, 8. Crescent R^d Bromley, Kent-

1- 1 fore . 90. This worteled in fluence & be aid, but at the cost of a bad all in a jolly No Mulush soldier, with some antiques
office own, to senith man) by tatting transle
interest of Arabic. The bine: spoke fluority to
we left the F.N.D. out in the end, was there
we left the F.N.D. out in the end, was there asting sindy Mahore were talking about. He binn, had once Day out some Roman batter over some sulften spring in stratiline. The start say that he has us many out often business; he has speed it all in his sepanas!!! How he has got through to a week in therefore a myster . Watter that if

<u>XXIV</u> 17 May – 1 June, 90.

This wretched influenza still plagues me; and I made it much worse by dining with the effendi & the bimbasha out of doors one night; as I had blankly refused the effendi's invitation the night before, on the ground of business, even when he announced that he would not eat unless I came. I felt bound to be civil, but at the cost of a bad cold in the chest. Happily his socialities are over, he has gone again to Gaza & will only return here on his way to Jerusalem, on Saturday, end of the month. I never realised how much he bored me until I was rid of him. To have to be always humouring a pretentious goose & avoiding offending his whines while preventing him getting any authority, or hold over me, is a wearisome matter, & to me most nauseous. I paid him out the night with the bimbasha, (who is a jolly old Turkish soldier, with some antiques of his own, & a sensible man,) by talking French instead of Arabic. The bim: spoke fluently & we left the F.N.D. out in the cold, now & then asking dimly what we were talking about. The bim. had once dug out some Roman baths over some sulphur springs in Anatolia.

The effendi says that he has no money out of this business; he has spent it all in his expenses!!! How he has got through £ 5 a week is therefore a mystery. I rather think that if

Spent \$ 5. a month, it would be the outside for takkshish, via my mon hurbonned. So Isom putting into very box by telling my was be tal, i.e. \$15 a month. Nothing dog some one also has got too much: so that - Imean the ass - - huear the fourth brook, budait quit clear, was some up; and shouther two legged beart wants in a few day, boorow de jour legge beart ajain forfara, yman very proberly reflice that I from juddance has been the herosting ber, leaving the grows clear to get about.
Hitherto Man has to bout 5 times the sired distance round the coops byth at the work, up + Form litt two. I tried begging out the cop on the tell to path toit, by Having fully the value of the grain Non readed of throsted, fixewales before it was

<he has> spent £ 5. a month, it would be the outside of what he has done. He began feeling round for bakhshish, via my man Muham[m]ed. So I soon put him in the wrong box by telling my man what he had, i.e. £ 15 a month. Nothing disgusts human nature so much as to hear that some one else has got too much: so that effectually detached Muhd's interest from the F.N.D. I find that when he borrowed my donkey to go to Gaza (18 miles) he left the beast in a field without any regular food or water, two days, till he returned: of course the donkey - I mean the ass - - I mean the <u>four</u> legged beast, to make it quite clear, was done up; and when the two legged beast wanted in a few days, to borrow the four legged beast again for Gaza, my man very properly replied that it was too ill to go again.

A grand riddance has been the harvesting here, leaving the ground clear to get about. Hitherto I have had to <go> about 5 times the direct distance round the crops to get at the work, up & down hill too. I tried buying out the crop on the tell & a path to it, by offering fully the value of the grain when reaped & threshed, five weeks before it was

grin, Alter food for trab thought by chis any terms; but too late, for I did not them learne de les sous Gettis time; and ground again before bleve. So ovon as the reapers were new the ground, within a few hours Island the men sin king fit all about the cop land to test the sefte ofthe rooth. I find that the from alore to the tell is just the that mode-soil with smorte puting, & a lettle later stuff, + then native clay. Her town had no suborb, but was strictly limited to its walls. Agrestion Junamers. Query, When a man facets you in a norvow path by trawing his

got in, & the fool of an Arab thought to get more & would not take it. Then about a week before harvest he came round to my terms; but too late, for I did not then want the ground or path, & I had bought fodder all the time for the donkey & did not want the crop for feeding. He was paid out for his troublesomeness, for the Arabs who came constantly to stare about the work trampled his crops mercilessly. <He comes for eye lotion in the meekest way now; & he> He has learnt some lessons by this time; among others, that what is said will be done; and instead of futile rows, such as we had daily at first, he is now quite content with my assurance that I will level the crop ground again before I leave. So soon as the reapers were over the ground, within a few hours I had the men sinking pits all about the crop land to test the depth of the earth. I find that the ground close to the tell is just like that all over the enclosure: <only> a few feet of made-soil with Amorite pottery, & a little later stuff, & then native clay. The town had no suburb, but was strictly limited to

A question of manners. Query, When a man greets you in a narrow path by drawing his

its walls.

sword, flourishing it about, & seizing you by the arm, what should you do? I had no precedents, so I fell back on intuitive perceptions, & tickled him under the chin; a light, & sufficiently deprecatory, way of meeting such advances, as I presume.

I have made the fresh cut down the cliff face, but found no more stone, "and never expected I should". I have cleared the fourth doorway, & found the 4^{th} pilaster slab; so far the plan of the building is thus, & this looks [\bigcirc] (pilaster / slabs as if the length of it ran W–E. 22 feet So we should have to go a long way into the 30 foot land to reach the west end. I am doing a little tunnelling along the insides of the N. & S. walls; but the whole cliff is not worth clearing, I think.

There is some puzzle about these pilaster slabs, as the later two I found were upside down <(lining the side of the doorway)> according to our notions. That the stone in this building was reused (A) [\Re] is proved by the lion graffito upside down, on one of the door posts: and I can only suppose that the pilaster slabs were inverted in order to get the thickest part of the stone to cut the hole for the door lock or fastening at A. But it is strange that $\operatorname{\underline{all}}$ the half pilasters are left handed [\Re] Another point that shews they did not belong to this position originally, is that they are not nearly high enough for a whole doorway, being 3ft 9, & 4ft 1 ½.

Is they went have been shed out by brickerile the store limited were only facing slabs [] I found one full height (though booken) slewing platgraphel (stereoscopically), measure, I buried; also a second, July recorded. classes of poten other rough; the burnt the phraciam & Copride begins about 1000, I greate you se. then the fresh in fluence the native style by goo se. What the fresh in the fresh in by you is not surprise, New We know that the greater were stonegar the nature Explican troops by 670, in Egypt. Have been much belighted at finding a new due to Jordiners in Egypt; the South brong weatons, a C forms in the forign grows at Nebeshel were a great pursh to me, I then thought them to be like the moder

I have got some notion now as to the classes of pottery & their range; the Amorite pottery extends from about 1500-900 BC; and the Phoenician & Cypriote begins about 1000, & goes to 700 B.C.: then the Greek influence begins at 700 & continues to the top of the town. I get the approximate dates by the ages of the walls, from historical presumptions. This is just what might be expected from quite other considerations. The Jews were under Amorite (= Canaanite) influence entirely until Solomon. Then the Phoenician trade set in 1000, B.C. with Hiram, & soon the Phoenician drowned out the native style by 900 BC. That the Greek influence should come in by 700 is not surprising, when we know that the Greeks were stronger than the native Egyptian troops by 670, in Egypt.

 I had a good illustration of how hopeless it is to excavate without constant watching. The morn my cold was worst I did not get out till 6 ½ instead of 5 as usual. I found that the men had in two places been carrying off earth banks which I had specially ha[?] made to cover over burial blocks of stone; result, labour wasted. I sat a long time watching them, feeling too bad to stand, & at last urged by my man I gave full directions & went back to my tent for two hours. When I came out again I found that a man had cut

right across a buttress which I had left to support the earth face [\Re] (A) as at A, & so not only made the buttress useless but dangerous as well. The result was that \dagger for a whole day he was occupied in getting at the almost inaccessible top of the buttress & cutting it away. The face being then 20 or 25 feet high any undercutting below was most troublesome to remedy. All this high cliff cutting is worked into bays with buttresses between, as the strongest way, to leave such earth; & now we are tunnelling in at the bottom of the bays. [\Re]

The result of this tunnelling has been to find another doorway on the S. side of the building, which I have marked in as "doorway found later" on the preceding plan. But there is only a threshold pavement, & no side posts, or pilaster slab at the side of the doorway, as in the four other doorways, which are thus [\Re] (S – S stone – S brick – S)

It is most difficult to get these fellows to go as you tell them. I found a bit of brick face in a man's hole, shewing where the wall came, & specially told him to leave it

+ deapen the like Edgewhere; in fire minutes he had hacked away the very wick I wanted the wall, according to a Shim of his own, the last three days, to track the gr wall through the exop land, + Share just about done it. But the face trists of, turns with bends of butterener, somewhat their, so that it is ony difficult, x the briefes are all but the same in their washed down debris against them. Jorly get on by loging out feeler fut wastrance, thus it terms we are sure to get atit. His saves line, though it does not are labour. now finished up totale park in the head few Cater than this letter Mrs Petrice,

& deepen the hole elsewhere; in five minutes he had hacked away the very brick I wanted kept. Another man's work I marked out, expressly to follow the line of a wall, & explained to him. When I came round again he had cut awa was cutting away the wall, according to a whim of his own, that it ran in a totally different way. I have been racing the work as hard as I can, the last three days, to track the great wall through the crop land, & I have iust about done it. But the face twists & turns, with bends & buttresses, [R] somewhat thus, so that it is very difficult, & the bricks are all but the same as their washed down debris against them. I only get on by laying out feeler pits in advance, thus [₹] (wall – wall) so that wherever it turns we are sure to get at it. This saves time, though it does not save labour. I have now finished up, & shall pack in the next few days, & then travel round the country for a week to Jaffa, as I hope; my cold being much better, & the weather fairly bearable, 80°-90°. So no more letters need be expected, till I arrive, which will I suppose, be a fortnight later than this letter.

 M^{LS} Petrie, 8. Crescent R^d Bromley, Kent-

1) 1-27 June 1890. The Mudi went of at last XXV after rediculous attempt for balebshish. First much - was told he particularly wanted the best tent, to compout with the pasha; I said that he might have the boar, if it was soon returned too Wheeler; but that was not which he aimed at. Then he sent word he wanted backshish, but I replied as to cook, horse, to in his allowance. The the lest day he made a grand push, cornered me, tasked particularly for cotres to cover all his Expences with the Badawin. " I'm not an inchesper, + see that they continuely cost". Jouly smale a suite + sterog a storne, + returned him the insvitable with thorse reply. He did not went to press it to supleasantuess because he wanted a testimonial for me, as to his abilities. This! willingly gave him, so far as this tackling the Arabo, and his not interfering in the work. Then he anxiously seat to Enquire whether I would pay one ofthe grands his day's wages (8°) if he went as quite with the effects for 24 hours. This I gave him. Lastly he suggested to much? that I should leave 10 frames in nytent for him; Why should we not part pleasantly? He tried before that byet the best test for half frice, which I declined. So he went without any extras in spite this protectations that he had spent the show \$ 30 of allowance in the six weeks he was out; and we parter the best of friend, he hoping been me your, to, to, [I didn't]. His absurdity was the only thing that redeared his losthoweness

XXV 1) 1-27 June 1890.

The effendi went off at last after ridiculous attempts for bakhshish. First Muhd was told he particularly wanted the best tent, to camp out with the pasha; I said that he might have the loan, if it was soon returned to Dr Wheeler; but that was not what he aimed at. Then he sent word he wanted bakhshish, but I replied as to cook, horse, &c, in his allowance. Then the last day he made a grand push, cornered me, & asked particularly for extras to cover all his expenses with the Bedawin. "I'm not an innkeeper, & see what they continually cost". I only smole a smile, & shrog a shrug, & returned him the inevitable cook & horse reply. He did not want to press it to unpleasantness because he wanted a testimonial from me, as to his abilities. This I willingly gave him; so far as to his tackling the Arabs, and his not interfering in the work. Then he anxiously sent to enquire whether I would pay one of the guards his day's wages (8d) if he went as guide with the effendi for 24 hours. This I gave him. Lastly he suggested to Muhd that I should leave 10 francs in my tent for him; Why should we not part pleasantly? He tried before that to get the best tent for half price, which I declined. So he went without any extras, in spite of his protestations that he had spent the whole £ 30 of allowance in the six weeks he was out; and we parted the best of friends, he hoping to see me again, &c, &c. [I didn't]. His absurdity was the only thing that redeemed his loathsomeness.

Just rechang an earling on fung village quest with the bayyay to Talter, as taking the other with me as a walking companion, leaving my man togo with my camel man. But all my plans dissolved mercilessly. First one mard, return the other, said that they must go of thancesting. Then the trab quands sid not stay by day, when my more went of (ashe wer food of doing) twee left entirely done to with after there tents some very spart, xt or my packing. Nora man would get out of all my workers to come thill in the boles in the and land, every body went thervest. Then the difficulty came to get any me responsible to saw with my baggage to Tatte. Atlest Tapred 5 send 30 miles to Junear for the first camel man Had. But would go; so that board one ofmy trab guards. When the could man came be was alone, for me one would come with the second council. So he had to be sent with the bayyaye to Tatter, in which was a large sum in gold, surplus funds, which Ithought that the best way byet back safely; & Sput it in the bottom of a turbox full of putyraplice plates, the weight of

I was reckoning on sending one of my village guards with baggage to Jaffa, as taking the other with me as a walking companion, leaving my man to go with my camel man. But all my plans dissolved mercilessly. First one guard, & then the other, said that they must go off to harvesting. Then the Arab guards did not stay by day, & when my man went off (as he was fond of doing) I was left entirely alone to look after three tents some way apart, & to do my packing. Not a man could I get out of all my workers to come & fill in the holes in the crop-land, everybody went to harvest. Then the difficulty came to get any one responsible to send with my baggage to Jaffa. At last I agreed to send 30 miles to Jimzu for the first camel man I had. But no one would go; so I had to send one of my Arab guards. When the camel man came he was alone, for no one would come with the second camel. So he had to be sent with the baggage to Jaffa, in which was a large sum in gold, surplus funds, which I thought that the best way to get back safely; of I put it in the bottom of a tinbox full of photographic plates, the weight of

which would prevent threves suspecting anything below them, & A course no one had a notion about it. Then my trat quants refused to gowith me tothe next village eastwards -Dawaineh - asthey had a fend there + dare not show them salves. So I lad byine up my 205-201 exploring, +stick by the course with my man much only. In fact who sigh one of the illayers on of the Arab could byet by mile with me , one because Therrest, the others because of their squabbles. And they ? squabble. The other day Isaw Issues of shekles Il riding past toge and sea the Pasha at Jusq. . Hey fell out by the way, tat a village - Beit Hanney we slowly would our way up from 300 to 900 feel into the hills; and the only sites I could visit were er Resum, Then there are lerge ruins ofstones; but Roman age, by a tablet I ta bit of moulding Will. Then close to Dawaineh Isaw mejdelela We where a building of largish stones, 5 werses in part, remains. Itoms are Trafted, + probably Herodian. Roman pottery lay about, butter way Low astonished at the hills being covered with an emerald and of young deere (maire) which grows here without any rain in dryich ground.

which would prevent thieves suspecting anything below them, & of course no one had a notion about it. Then my Arab guards refused to go with me to the next village eastwards – Dawaimeh – as they had a feud there & dare not shew themselves. So I had to give up my zig-zag exploring, & stick by the camel with my man Muh^d only. In fact not a single one of the villagers or of the Arabs could I get to go a mile with me, one because of harvest, the others because of their squabbles. And they do squabble. The other day I saw dozens of shekhs all riding past to go & see the Pasha at Gaza. They fell out by the way, & at a village – Beit Hanun – two were killed.

The Dawainsh folh are a recent for but their water supply is tea ready made; when found out in a then stream from a hatth it is derly brown, strong tea colour. The grand were most troublesome howen about talking at night; they had talked all their lives, stray roses, until about 3 in despair Irolled up some blankets, and walked It down the valley, & found a cave where I settled, there was a hole at the end suggestive Ajackeds or volves, but firt some sleep there, does not aster till the sun was high, + so lost my time for looking over the ruins about there, frent to he solely again, + looked at the trubs there. Then after breakfast we prehed up, Amoved on to Esh Thaterije . After starting much went back tasked a man to come as guid, as the weed bas of a very slight trough kind over the hills. After some time we needed Deir el Asl, ta huge well Bir el Asl, now all but dry. I went up the hill to look about it, but as night be expected from the name - it is all Roman. mulie the guide stayed by the well, I some of the men horvesting there from Dana were inquisition as trung bayyay. We want on up the hills a rugged trace of a path, where the camel & Jonkey could hardly get footing. At the top the guide said that he would not go further, as he had Sojectes at first to going all the way, and mulia

The Dawaimeh folk are a decent lot, but their water supply is tea ready made; when poured out in a thin stream from a kettle it is dark brown, strong tea colour. The guards were most troublesome however about talking at night, they had talked all their lives, & the pernicious habit clung to them. I only got stray dozes, until about 3 in despair I rolled up some blankets, and walked off down the valley, & found a cave where I settled; there was a hole at the end suggestive of jackals or wolves, but I got some sleep there. I was not astir till the sun was high, & so lost my time for looking over the ruins about there. I went to Mejdeleh again, & looked at the tombs there. Then after breakfast we packed up, & moved on to Edh Dhaheriyeh. After starting Muhd went back & asked a man to come as guide, as the road was of a very slight & rough kind over the hills. After some time we reached Deir el Asl, & a huge well Bir el Asl, now all but dry. I went up the hill to look about it, but - as might be expected from the name – it is all Roman. Muhd & the guide stayed by the well, & some of the men harvesting there from Dura were inquisitive as to my baggage. We went on up the hills a rugged trace of a path, where the camel & donkey could hardly get footing. At the top the guide said that he would not go further, as he had objected at first to going all the way, and Muhd

3) true to permade him to come on, yet strange mischief. There two, three, Lat last four shows them selves, all with faces tied across. They saired the camel Attendanced ofire Jalso threatened, being about 30 years behind, & to his of them tried to close believed me, but Ibacked up a slope bove side, revolver in hand. I then seckoned that there was nothing worth much on the camel; to but as theed 8 or 10 bounds in my pocket, that better get rid fit . meanwhile nouted had run back tofetel up the guide (whom he found quietly sitting sown) and it was no use. for me alone to tackle four, as there was a pistal Hour swords among them, I stones all about hendy x continually doing duty. So I backed away toward cover & when hule the jude appeared they tota could load completely occupied the four men, & I sorphit in purse they of change into tarbushes; leaving by account nather fortunately worth. Therew that we could not lose any thing mude, of there was nothing worth the risks of blood shed on enther side.

tried to persuade him to come on. Yet strange to say he did not clamour for his pay. We went a little further on the top of the hills, the camel straggling on in advance, I next, and Muhd riding the donkey behind. Suddenly I saw a man, with his face tied across up to the eyes, pass from one bush to another over the road, & I guessed mischief. Then two, three, & at last four shewed themselves, all with faces tied across. They seized the camel & threatened to fire, I also threatened, being about 30 yards behind, & the two of them tried to close behind me, but I backed up a slope to one side, revolver in hand. I then reckoned that there was nothing worth much on the camel; &c[?] but as I had 8 or 10 pounds in my pocket, I had better get rid of it. Meanwhile Muhd had run back to fetch up the guide (whom he found quietly sitting down) and it was no use for me alone to tackle four, as there was a pistol & four swords among them, & stones all about handy & continually doing duty. So I backed away toward cover, & when Muhd & the guide appeared they & the camel load completely occupied the four men, & I dropped my purse & bag of change into two bushes; leaving by accident, rather fortunately, a roll of ¼ mejidis in my pocket, about 8s or 10s worth. I knew that we could not lose anything much, & there was nothing worth the risks of bloodshed on either side.

The men were fellahin trade trabs, trotat all bent on stripping us but only on some small boot. They did whattempt to search all the Laggage, but grabbed out a newsuit to comple of flamed shirts from my portunation, + got hold of visiteout of much which had about 30/- offis + unlucking about 50/- which the council man had cutometer to him forsafety, twhich I did not know of. my newdown was the main attraction, I all four made a rush for me; as the money was safe Itoh it quietly, that them find that it was quite needless by grature by the throat. We, were immusely disgusted that that hardly any money (the 1/4 majides were enough for a show) & they timed my pockets in the out, felt me allower, trearched for a money belt bat in vain. He other man particularly returned town my note-book, measure, & land herchief. Altogether Ithink the business was conducted guit as pleasantly as such affairs were ere. They then made off down the road we had come, to Deir el Asl. This some offently in making hulammed collect his wind to the needful business of nothing up the carnel again, tying the cut ropes, to. Isat down to make notes faret was gone, by where my

The men were fellahin & not Arabs, & not at all bent on stripping us but only on some small loot. They did not attempt to search all the baggage, but grabbed out a new suit & a couple of flannel shirts from my portmanteau, & got hold of a waistcoat of Muhd which had about 30/- of his, & unluckily about 50/- which the camel man had entrusted to him for safety, & which I did not know of. My revolver was the main attraction, & all four made a rush for me; as the money was safe I took it quietly, & let them find that it was quite needless to grab me by the throat. They were immensely disgusted that I had hardly any money (the ¼ mejidis were enough for a shoe) & they turned my pockets in side out, felt me all over, & searched for a money belt but in vain. The elder man particularly returned to me my note-book, measure, & handkerchief.

Altogether I think the business was conducted quite as pleasantly as such affairs ever are. They then made off down the road we had come, to Deir el Asl. I had some difficulty in making Muhammed collect his mind to the needful business of roping up the camel again, tying the cut ropes, &c. I sat down to make note of what was gone, by where my

money lay, is that if the robbers were watching to see if I picked up mything they should not detect it. I then prohetto it, two went on. that forgotten to take Hong witch, tome of the robbers was much disposed thave it; but Limetitaly reminded him that it was numbered, that decided them bleave it. The whole affair was much of suffle + there was not time the too precise in ones arrangements. Happily all my note books + papers are safe. We soon fould our guide man gone on ahead. What share had he in it? He could not have consperied at Dawainele as he was only picked up suddenly at mule? schoole at the lest moment. He cannot have conspired at Deir al Ash, as he was with much? all the time. But I think he saw the men go of before us at pair at the truspecter mischief, & have his reluctance to go on. Hat he went on with is afterwards all the way, looks on the one baid as if he was not really unxious to return, on the other hand as if he had no thought of teing changes with complicity a little while Island not accuse him. Un theory were almost containly not from Dawrimeh, as Shad there said to wary one that Iwas gring by a different road to that which the could took. be reached Thaherigh about me how before

money lay, so that if the robbers were watching to see if I picked up anything they should not detect it. I then pocketed it, & we went on. I had forgotten to take off my watch, & one of the robbers was much disposed to have it, but I immediately reminded him that it was numbered, & that decided them to leave it. The whole affair was much of a scuffle & there was not time to be too precise in one's arrangements. Happily all my note books & papers are safe. We soon found our guide man gone on ahead. What share had he in it? He could not have conspired at Dawaimeh as he was only picked up suddenly at Muhds choice at the last moment. He cannot have conspired at Deir el Asl, as he was with Muh^d all the time. But I think he saw the men go off before us at Deir el Asl, & suspected mischief, & hence his reluctance to go on. That he went on with us afterwards all the way, looks on the one hand as if he was not really anxious to return, on the other hand as if he had no thought of being charged with complicity. On the whole I should not accuse him. The thieves were almost certainly not from Dawaimeh, as I had there said to everyone that I was going by a different road to that which the guide took.

We reached Dhaheriyeh about an hour before

sunset, owing to the delays, and pitched in a high No wind. The end wind after being health in the result of the northern grip, as I had it for weeks after. in the vallage gave me a some throat. I have to a full account + inventing of stolen goods to the acting consul W.H. Kayat, a Syrian, at Joursalem, no moore being your to England: and a line to the Hallo as I thought they would hear some adagerated report of it, ralso asking them to over a new suit for me at Tatta. These I sent of by a horseman as soon as the moon rose, + sopert now to hear of solviers, to, in the next few days. The messanger was the beid at the Consulato: he is a wild maundering - booking sherif with long locks. It is a very hot day with east ined to burning sum, so Ishall to very little till the evening. Everything feels hot to the truck shewing that 'I is well over 98', there Lam 2000 ft above the 300, so Whatitis in the plain I count guess. After a cook west breeze sprang up, + blace hard, it was still 97° bythe chirical thermon. This is well named thateringen, as it is the back of the world in both souser, being on the light wife between the Sear Sea + Philiatia.

sunset, owing to the delays, and pitched in a high N. wind. The cold wind after being heated in the valleys gave me a sore throat. < Really the result of the robber's grip, as I had it for weeks after.> I wrote a full account & inventory of stolen goods to the acting consul W.H. Kayat, a Syrian, at Jerusalem, M^r Moore being gone to England: and a line to the Halls as I thought they would hear some exaggerated report of it, & also asking them to order a new suit for me at Jaffa. These I sent off by a horseman as soon as the moon rose, & expect now to hear of soldiers, &c, in the next few days. The messenger was to be paid at the Consulate: he is a wild maundering-looking sherif with long locks.

It is a very hot day with east wind & burning sun, so I shall do very little till the evening. Everything feels hot to the touch, shewing that it is well over 98°, & here I am 2000 ft above the sea, so what it is in the plain I cannot guess. After a cool West breeze sprang up, & blew hard, it was still 97° by the clinical thermom.

This is well named Dhaheriyeh, as it is the back of the world in both senses, being on the high ridge between the Dead Sea & Philistia,

- 3) and being at the end of all thing, without my settled habitation conth ofthis, away, away, right sown to seabia. For years part share noticed that the special cooling surfaces for the head are on the make of the neck, Nich is usually quite chilly in hot meaning; but I lately noticed that the course has a special cooling patch in exactly the analogous place, over the highest vertebrase, just below the skull. There are two loop symmetrical fraised patches just joining, which are the soring surfaces for the head. Trukey views have a centre of spread of the hair the traced out, for if it exerts as far about on the could to man it is probably as general enthe structure I of the shull itself. Neva coins were brought tome, none worth buying, as they had been much ground I mon of the finders. tas I could see the glance Shet they were. Two were poten of Autioch under Trajan, & the other a temarins of Tranjan. They are good instorically as, being all of one time, they point strongly to the buildings, about here being of that reign, When there was a great consolidation in the East, as witness the only coins of Winevelle under Trajan. There is a fine stone building

and being at the end of all things, without any settled habitation south of this, away, away, right down to Arabia.

For years past I have noticed that the special cooling surfaces for the head are on the nape of the neck, which is usually quite chilly in hot weather. So far this might be an accident of no meaning; but I lately noticed that the camel has a special cooling patch in exactly the analogous place, over the highest vertebrae, just below the skull. There are two large symmetrical [₹] (back view) raised patches just joining, which are as wet as a cow's nose, and are plainly the cooling surfaces for the head. Donkeys have a centre of spread of the hair [R at the same point. This should be traced out, for if it exists as far apart as the camel & man, it is probably as general as the structure of the skull itself.

Three coins were brought to me, none worth buying, as they had been much ground down by the finders, & as I could see at a glance what they were. Two were potin of Antioch under Trajan, & the other a denarius of Trajan. They are good historically as, being all of one time, they point strongly to the buildings about here being of that reign, when there was a great consolidation in the East, as witness the only coins of Nineveh under Trajan. There is a fine stone building

just by my tent, to very civil man asked we by round with a court gard to see more of it: arched passages, two great chambers, ta staircorse. The people here a far from agreeable, guite a different manner to the Dawainch foller. There is only one pleasant + intelligent man Than get seen, who should me the coins to the building. In their are always prowling Apering about, as if trying to see if they could steal. When Iwent only a minh from the village among the harvesters of the place, I was ensed + threatened with a big stone. and now the night quants began to refuse brome, although well paid. Wir is all so mosty that Slave heried what gold shave, + packed all my irreplaceable note books + papers together, clear ofmy other baggage, & ready bave them if nothing clair. I can't supelt every thief to return my notebrooks. The shekh is away harvesting, tovery man seems to shahi night in his own Eyes. Haffiely I can always get up to Hebron on fort in four hours fromhere, in case of a row: and there is the goman in bfall back on there. Wi helph Even refuse us water, except for payment.

just by my tent, & a very civil man asked me to go round into a courtyard to see more of it: arched passages, two great chambers, & a staircase.

The people have a far from agreeable, quite a different manner to the Dawaimeh folks. There is only one pleasant & intelligent man I have yet seen, who shewed me the coins & the building. The others are always prowling & peering about, as if trying to see if they could steal. When I went only a mile from the village among the harvesters of the place, I was cursed & threatened with a big stone. And now the night guards began to refuse to come, although well paid. This is all so nasty that I have buried what gold I have, & packed all my irreplaceable note books & papers together, clear of my other baggage, & ready to save them if nothing else. I can't expect every thief to return my notebooks.

The shekh is away harvesting, & every man seems to do what is right in his own eyes. Happily I can always get up to Hebron on foot in four hours from here, in case of a row: and there is the German inn to fall back on there.

The people even refuse us water, except for payment.

Swent all over the hills about this village; \$ 129 though there are plenty fratural care drolling, &, get there is not a bit of Amorite or wer javish pottery; that little there is, is greek & Roman. Then Iwent on a round walk, with a native: but he did not know much of the country. However he got great faith in the map, from my predictions, two willing byo as twomted. We went to Showsikeh (Socoh), but all the fullings are late, of the main one is a mosque. Then on todeir esh Thems, but as the name shews, it is Roman, let pottery + tesserve about. Then on to Es Semua (Solitemoun) which is still inhabited; but Roman work all over the place, to large castle which they allowant to mannen, & probably is Arabic. Then to Ra-fat, but again a mosque +late building. Then to Atter (gatter), where the building seem again late. There to Lamuta (2 anoah) where again there is a runed morque. In short none of these Jowish sites show a trace framains older than the Roman rule of the district, and the active civiliration which seems to have remained here into early Arab times. Imspect that the years here were a skin - + wood - using people , + diel not make pottery anymore than the modern people. Mough there was a good treese all day it was not wind; & long took one bottle

I went all over the hills about this village; & though there are plenty of natural cave dwellings, &c, yet there is not a bit of Amorite or even Jewish pottery; what little there is, is Greek & Roman.

Then I went on a round walk, with a native: but he did not know much of the country. However he got great faith in the map, from my predictions, & was willing to go as I wanted. We went to Shuweikeh (Socoh), but all the buildings are late, & the main one is a mosque. Then on to Deir esh Shems, but as the name shews, it is Roman, late pottery & tesserae about. Then on to Es Semua (Eshtemoah) which is still inhabited; but Roman work all over the place, & a large castle which they attribute to Mamun, & probably is Arabic. Then to Ra-fat, but again a mosque & late buildings. Then to Attir (Jattir), where the buildings seem again late. Then to Zanuta (Zanoah) where again there is a ruined mosque. In short none of these Jewish sites shew a trace of remains older than the Roman rule of the district, and the active civilisation which seems to have remained here into early Arab times. I suspect that the Jews here were a skin- & wood-using people, & did not make pottery any more than the modern people. Though there was a good breeze all day it was hot wind; & I only took one bottle

on That for half an low, some for; the thirst made my heart 30 troublesome up the hills. For hills were certainly smal to half as much again. The harvesting of the outs is every where the seen; it how any one can have southed or deviced that the anto (sitter grubs or mature) to are grain seams impossible. Nor only are the tracks leading out of the com fields converging all on the mouther of the aut holes; but way out hole has about it a pringe of husbs to chips coveried here out as waste material, so that the type is somewhat like this. The sebris is proof positive the useful material las been consumed. At the present moment, there is a line of aut, such struggling with a grain of barley which they a carrying of from Nation spilt from the duhey food It last, After nearly three days, my messenger returns from Jerusaline, with a refety from wie Kayat, which forts unimpossioned deputy & noble reticence is worthy of the high reserves ofthe diplomatic service. Heis "sorry to hear that you have been robbed and interfered with by the Fellowin, tatt "Ishall make a strong representation to the local authorities on the subject." But now, like Calverley's boy,

of water & was fearfully thirsty. At Zanuta I lay flat on my back for half an hour, done for; the thirst made my heart so troublesome up the hills. For though the actual distance was only about 16 miles, the hills were certainly equal to half as much again.

The harvesting of the ants is everywhere to be seen; & how any one can have doubted or denied that the ants (either grubs or mature) do use grain seems impossible. Not only are the tracks leading out of the corn fields converging all on to the mouths of the ant holes; but every ant hole has about it a fringe of husks & chips carried out as waste material, so that the type is somewhat like this. $\[\[\]\]$ (hole) The debris is proof positive that the useful material has been consumed. At the present moment, there is a line of ants, each struggling with a grain of barley which they are carrying off from what is spilt from the donkey's food.

At last, after nearly, after nearly three days, my messenger returns from Jerusalem, with a reply from M^r Kayat, which for its unimpassioned dignity & noble reticence is worthy of the high reserve of the diplomatic service. He is "sorry to hear that you have been robbed and interfered with by the Fellahin", & adds "I shall make a strong representation to the local authorities on the subject." But now, like Calverley's boy,

4) Iwant to know " Who was gardener & minteen many, and Shat, oh! what, is meant by being (3) guit contrary". Who are "the local authorities", & That oh! what is meant of a strong representation. Is the Pasha at Jeons alem or the Kounakan of Hebron, going to act? Are soldiers to be sent to Dura? Am Iwanted by in them Endoner? to, to, t. Iwant the silviers to appear about here before I more to Hebron, for Aturine Feaport to be worked again. my comel man (who has safely delivered my boses at Jaffer) was stopped between Hebron & here searched for valuables on his way down this morning. Thear that the trabs also are busy, where carried of sundry cattle horses , donkey , to in a raid . I aspect the government view will rather be "If people their goods will go to such uncarry places, its rank hyporries tomake a set of squeamish face," as Peter Pindar would have said. Iwent on a short dough round with a man again, feeling rather lary in the morning after yesterday. Iwant first & Somerch late apparently, with Roman potter, about, I some du two slabs Isan curious brain hollows, with groves, attopther to small for collecting rame water; perhaps for clother washing, where water was scarce.

I want to know "Who was gardener to Mistress Mary, and what, oh! what, is meant by being quite contrary". Who are "the local authorities", & what, oh! what, is meant by "a strong representation". Is the Pasha at Jerusalem, or the Kaimakam of Hebron, going to act? Are soldiers to be sent to Dura? Am I wanted to give them evidence? &c, &c, &c. I want the soldiers to appear about here before I move to Hebron, for otherwise I expect to be robbed again. My camel man (who has safely delivered my boxes at Jaffa) was stopped between Hebron & here, & searched for valuables, on his way down this morning. I hear that the Arabs also are busy, & have carried off sundry cattle, horses, donkeys, &c, in a raid. I expect the government view will rather be

"If people & their goods will go to such uncanny places, It's rank hypocrisy to make a set of squeamish faces," as Peter Pindar would have said.

I went on a short day's round with a man again, feeling rather lazy in the morning after yesterday. I went first to Somerah (Shamir) where there are many ruins, but all late apparently, with Roman pottery about, & some very debased moulding.

On two slabs I saw curious basin [(R)] (3ft long) hollows, with grooves, altogether too small for collecting rain water; perhaps for clothes washing, where water was scarce.

Nence to some wide-spread rains called altopther And. A mosque remains there settere; but there is a pureling point in the Tintel having ornamental crosses on it. It it possible for mushing Whave not objects to putting them who prominently Hus? yet the killa mile is certainly of the same age as the building. A short way of are the foundations of the church with a regular apre, and two pilears remaining. If Tiberias is to palace ofthe King of the pleas, assuredly Anab is a "hunting tox" of his . While hours just meaning the mosque Swelcomed a large population, insormed that Lafterward pilled It so from the outside ofany distres, show many more were inale Livill not venture From trab Iwent to Asseilah and Resmel maketat (whom the map) where are very similar mins, but the latter probably Herodian by the bossing of the stones. Man to une Deimonde (madmannah) Shen there are many more ruins, with two lintely bearing crosses, which prove the late I ate. It Une Kusab there were again similar ruins. No Share to Jean did I see, a fragment of Amorita or pewish pottery.

Thence to some wide-spread ruins called altogether Anab. A mosque remains there entire; but there is a puzzling point in the lintel having ornamental crosses on it. Is it possible for Muslims to have not objected to putting them up prominently thus? Yet the kibla niche is certainly of the same age as the building. A short way off are the foundations of the church with a regular apse, and two pillars remaining. If Tiberias is the palace of the king of the fleas, assuredly Anab is a "hunting box" of his. While I was just measuring the mosque I welcomed a large population, in so much that I afterwards picked off 20 from the outside of my clothes, & how many more were inside I will not venture to guess.

From Anab I went to Aseilah and Resm el Muketat (not on the map) where are very similar ruins, but the latter probably Herodian by the bossing of the stones.

Then to Umm Deimnah (Madmanneh) where there are many more ruins, with two lintels bearing crosses, which prove the late date. At Umm Kusab there were again similar ruins. No where today did I see a fragment of Amorite or Jewish pottery.

The ord shell ofthe village has turned up at last; very civil + pleasant, trill keep forks in order thepe. Ill my country of is some with durra, and we did not meet a singh person, or see one on the hills, from leaving to returning to Dhaherigel, the coin harvest in the other valley occupies everyone. Next day Lunde another round. To Domeh Dunal when there are Roman buildings & pottery & another sarly mosque. Then to Kurza where there are some more Roman buildings, a a spring halfway up the hill, for above the level of innumerable caverus lover town. Un water is reached by a well about 20 feet deep, very narrow, lived with rough stocks, trung quide went down & drawle & washed + refrished himself for some time. Then up to Rabeid (? a Rabbath); the west part Roman. but the main hill is the first pre Roman place thave seen about here; the potterny is mostly about 600 BC, Isom perhaps 800 BC, but nothing frech or Roman. Robigsh near it is all Roman. Here my guide - whom really Iguide - stack behind praying he says, sleeping I think & Didnor follow me up to s Simia, and Isaw nothing more of him until long after shad got

The old shekh of the village has turned up at last; very civil & pleasant, & will keep folks in order I hope. All my country of today is sown with <u>durra</u>, and we did not meet a single person, or see one on the hills, from leaving to returning to Dhaheriyeh, the corn harvest in the other valleys occupies everyone.

Next day I made another round. To Domeh (Dumah) where there are Roman buildings & pottery & another early mosque. Then to Kurza where there are some more Roman buildings, & a spring half way up the hill, far above the level of innumerable caverns lower down.

The water is reached by a well about 20 feet deep, very narrow, lined with rough blocks, & my guide went down & drank & washed & refreshed himself for some time. Then up to Rabud (? a Rabbath); the west part Roman; but the main hill is the first pre-Roman place I have seen about here; the pottery is mostly about 600 BC, & some perhaps 800 BC, but nothing Greek or Roman.

Rabiyeh near it is all Roman. Here my guide – whom really I guide – stuck behind, praying he says, sleeping I think, & did not follow me up to es Simia, and I saw nothing more of him until long after I had got

back to my tent. Es Simia is a large place; streets of buildings of drafted stone. Tesserae & Roman pottery shew the late date of it.

This morning a lad came, & said he heard I was packing up; if not, when was I going? This evening a man lounges up, & puts his head in, & cross questions me persistantly^{sic} {persistently} as to when I was going; is it tomorrow? or in two days? or in four days? All this looks as if some one was intending to over haul our baggage on the way. There is no sign of soldiers, or any result of the "strong representation" of the consular dignity, though it is three days since, & this is only 9 hours ride from Jerusalem. I rather think of quietly going off to Hebron, & telling the Kaimakan that he must send a soldier to escort the camel & baggage.

Next day I determined to go up to Hebron with an escort of villagers. So after packing things all ready quietly in the tent, I suddenly sent for the shekh, who came very reasonable & polite as before, & appointed three men to go with us, & another man – a pedlar with a donkey – was also going, so with the camel driver, Muh⁴, & myself, we were seven. I got off as quickly as possible after letting out that we were going, so as to leave less time for any party to waylay us. What with the crops, & not going far from the party, I could see but little of ruins on the way. The two

5) spring Ain Silbele + Ain Hejeri make a 135) Leantiful green patch of cultivation; + it seems tome almost certain that they are the appear + the netter spring " which Caleb gave this daughter. From the account they must have lain believe Hebron & Staterizel, theorer & Hebron probably, Home being higher of them the other exactly agrees to the apper truther. Khurbet Kanan Twent over but is Roman As soon as Shat pitched text at Hebron, by the storing outh perusaleur road, Iwent of these the Kaimakan, as trung robberg, since Decra is all in his district. He was not in the Office so late in the externoon, but us letter whatever had come about the business, Here is Thursday + m. Kay ats "strong representation" was the consulat altopther that both kainakan direct I should provably have had all my thing by this time. Ait is nothing has been The suspiciones guide we had told his wiere (who lives of Shoherych) that if I would give a little I could have all my things again; this proves that he was hurr the threves, surrever that it only needs a touch of government force to make them restore the clother to.

springs Ain Dilbeh & Ain Hejeri make a beautiful green patch of cultivation; & it seems to me almost certain that they are "the upper & the nether springs" which Caleb gave to his daughter. From the account they must have lain between Hebron & Dhaheriyeh, & nearer to Hebron probably, & one being <much> higher up than the other exactly agrees to the upper & nether. Khurbet Kanan I went over but it is Roman.

As soon as I had pitched tent at Hebron, by the spring on the Jerusalem road, I went off to see the Kaimakam, as to my robbery, since Dura is all in his district. He was not in the office so late in the afternoon, but no letter whatever had come about the business. Here is Thursday, & Mr Kayat's "strong representation" was to be made on Monday. If I had disregarded the Consulate altogether, & sent to the kaimakam direct, I should probably have had all my things by this time. As it is nothing has been done. The suspicious guide we had told his niece (who lives at Dhaheriyeh) that if I would give a little I could have all my things again; this proves that he does know the thieves, & moreover that it only needs a touch of government force to make them restore the clothes, &c.

West morning Iwent over the Beit Khallil, the early run which I saw with Ir Chaplin. There I caught sight of an inscription, then ssist by the well. This is ADMNAE but very weathered. I presume it records one somma daughter of Dentons, the slip of Dype 67pe for Dypy Tpe being a provincialism. This lady must have been born about 210 A.D. (being named after Julie Sound) + the in scription cut about 240 AD as a medium tate. moreover it was cut in it present place, as the inscription is on the + cannot therefore be a newsed touts tom as Jak first suppored. This shows that the building to it relining (in Nichthinis) existed before the time Monstantine, teamor be his basilien. So far satisfactory; as my impression was, and is, that the Luilding is Amorite or Early Javish, Atter Frelining is Herodian. Hound the dressing marks on the stones, they are pre-Herodian, Clong-stroke dressing Ishould cultit) There are traces of a second inscription, on a block by the site of Downa's; this is BY IE. Ither went of after breakfast bloch for the kaimakam; but found, contrary towhat that been

Next morning I went over to the Beit Khallil, the early ruins which I saw with D^r Chaplin. There I caught sight of an inscription, & then remembered how we had hunted for one said to exist by the well. This is [R] but very weathered. I presume it records one Domna daughter of Demetrius; the slip of [₹] for [₹] being a provincialism. This lady must have been born about 210 A.D. (being named after Julia Domna) & the inscription cut about 240 AD as a medium date. Moreover it was cut in its present place, as the inscription is on the & cannot therefore be a re-used tombs tone as I at first supposed. This shews that the building, & its relining (in which this is) existed before the time of Constantine, & cannot be his basilica. So far satisfactory; as my impression was, and is, that the building is Amorite or early Jewish, & the b relining is Herodian. I found the dressing marks on the stones, & they are pre-Herodian, being cut with a small pick [R] & not a comb / pick [R] (long-stroke dressing I should call it) There are traces of a second inscription, on a block by the side of Domna's; this is [?].

I then went off after breakfast to look for the kaimakam; but found, contrary to what I had been

told, that he would not some, being Friday. So Imade up my mind to stop a very +see him tomorrows. I let of muli +the course man togs to the Haram, + wished that I will have changed places with one of them, but it would be as much as one's life; worth to be cought inside. much! tells me that the mesoning of the wall inside is like the outside, but much fiver. Some day, New the French or Russians come the Hebronite will have their claws out, two I shall be able to go all over the place. Ithen went of inthe afternoon to see some there siles, but they all proved Roman. Theand a new variant on the regular Syrian curse, Ikra beilaf "may your house be ruined"; this was show beit about alanetfit " may the house of your father beginned blits." The Syption ibn el kell "Son In dog" is here amplified to "ibn sitash kelat "som of sixteen dogs" i.e. hade to the great great great grand parents, all were dogs. I wonder if any one will write a comparative history of curses this is a fine subject tolet, properly studied with I can imagine comparative tables showing the nacial proportion of (1) personal, (2) ancestral, (3) possessionel, (4) actional, (5) Estra mundame, te. of course the blessings must be treated with them, as their nature is similarly direct or inderect. The - Comparative study of reflective wishes" is a neglecter branch of Authoritology.

told, that he would not come, being Friday. So I made up my mind to stop a day & see him tomorrow. I let off Muh^d & the camel man to go to the Haram, & wished that I could have changed places with one of them, but it would be as much as one's life's worth to be caught inside. Muh^d tells me that the masonry of the wall inside is like the outside, but much finer. Some day, when the French or Russians come, the Hebronites will have their claws cut, & we shall be able to go all over the place.

I then went off in the afternoon to see some other sites, but they all proved Roman. I heard a new variant on the regular Syrian curse, Ikra beitak, "may your house be ruined"; this was Ikra beit abuk ala netfit "may the house of your father be ruined to bits". The Egyptian ibn el kelb, "son of a dog", is here amplified to "ibn sitash kelab "son of sixteen dogs" i.e. back to the greatgreat-grand parents, all were dogs. I wonder if any one will write a comparative history of curses; this is a fine subject to let, properly studied with reference to the countries & habits of the people. I can imagine comparative tables shewing the racial proportion of (1) personal, (2) ancestral, (3) possessional, (4) actional, (5) extra mundane, &c. Of course the blessings must be treated with them, as their nature is similarly direct or indirect. "The Comparative study of reflective wishes" is a neglected branch of Anthropology.

That another both over Beit Khallil, but did misee aughting fresh. Imeasured the Di hutch whom sill, built in on edge in the relining; the door was birable each half 4' to ft wide, 9 ft in all, the such half we fastered by two boths on the sill. From the hild being slightly shorter between the pints than the sill is , I suspect the doors swring to by their own weight, vising slightly when pushed spen.

Nest morning dwent again to the governments, at you but neither kommakam non any there species were there, nor would be there till some time after moon. I would not stay in definitely in Hebron in this way; so I had to leave the matter to the "strong representation" of H. B.M's counter agent. be then went of to Beit Jibrin, over no sort Je soud in some parts of the hills. I looked up one orters khurboles on the road. But John is Essentially Roman, with mediavid rebuilding. And all the places around, so far as shave seem are Roman also, with one great exception Tell Sandehanna (mediaeval name Sant' Yohanna) is a high commanding mounds, all the surface of Shiel is selecciden, so for as can be seen, with only singh scrape proman pottery. But at the New. site, where it joins to the migh of Khurbet marash there is a large track of Jewish pottery, back to the cartier King Ishould say. my belief is that the is only are out coop of yearish pottery not bried by the selencedam town, & that the

I had another look over Beit Khallil, but did not see anything fresh. I measured the <u>old</u> lintels & door sill, built in <u>on edge</u> in the relining; the door was bivalve, each half 4 ½ ft wide, 9ft in all, & was each half was fastened by two bolts on the sill. From the lintel being slightly shorter between the pivots than the sill is, I suspect the doors swung to by their own weight, rising slightly when pushed open.

Next morning I went again to the governorate, at 10, but neither kaimakam nor any other officials were there, nor would be there till some time after noon. I could not stay indefinitely in Hebron in this way; so I had to leave the matter to the "strong representation" of H.B.M's consular agent.

We then went off to Beit Jibrin, over no sort of a road in some parts of the hills. I looked up one or two khurbehs on the road. Beit Jibrin is essentially Roman, with medieval rebuilding. And all the places around, so far as I have seen, are Roman also, with one great exception. Tell Sandehanna (medieval name Sant' Yohanna) is a high commanding mound, all the surface of which is Seleucidan, so far as can be seen, with only single scraps of Roman pottery. But at the N.W. side, where it joins to the ridge of Khurbet Marash, there is a large tract of Jewish pottery, back to the earlier kings I should say. My belief is that this is only an outcrop of <the> Jewish pottery not buried by the Seleicidan town, & that the

I whole mound is Javish beneath. It is too high thave been all the accumulation of pech times. Now thin joins march which was swidently a great place as the battle (2 chron XIV 9-12) was named after it. State it that this Sandchaume is the original marabele, the name of which has only clams to a sport of the hills " This seams to have been a great port commanding one of the main over into the hill country of perusalem. And the tacties of Asa seem to have been to let the Explains cuter a valley past the jort others attack them with the army in front, other garrison in the near, thus taking them so that their numbers very useless. I think it would be well to cent into Sandchann Isse what there is water the Salencedown. They are planty offrech buildings to clear, the wall, ophich show all over the surface, they might give some in scriptions. It is a good point finding the early date fat least a part of the great mound, especially as it hules on to history. It is currious how very short the Tyrians are as to thirst? In explor I do not remember any difference between the natures + anyself. Here they are wantery bater every how or half how; now that they take much

whole mound is Jewish beneath. It is too high to have been all the accumulation of Greek times. Now this joins Maresh, which was evidently a great place as the battle (2 Chron XIV 9–12) was named after it. I take it that this Sandehanna is the original Marasheh, the name of which has only clung to a spur of the hills. This seems to have been a great fort commanding one of the main roads into the hill country & Jerusalem. And the tactics of Asa seem to have been to let the Egyptians enter a valley past the fort, & then attack them with the army in front, & the garrison in the rear, thus taking them so that their numbers were useless.

I think it would be well to cut into Sandehanna, & see what there is under the Seleucidan. There are plenty of Greek buildings to clear, the walls of which show all over the surface; & they might give some inscriptions. It is a good point finding the early date of at least a part of this great mound, especially as it links on to history.

It is curious how very short the Syrians are as to thirst. In Egypt I do not remember any difference between the natives & myself. Here they are wanting water every hour or half hour; not that they take much

about me, only half a point or so. In the contrary Igo guilt happily for four or five hours, by which time ham about a quart in arrear, & begin to be thirty. Two years in arriver offeel bad, I three grants gone I can handy ster. But there fellows are utterly miserable before they need a quart. One would have thought that Ramadeur From Beit Jobin we went on to Akir (Ekross) I bothed over Tell Bornata, which seems to letter Jewish on the Burface, certainly not Roman. Next at Strikenin though there are pieces of Roman A trat potting about I found some Amorito potting on the top, sharing that it is nearly all rarly. Ithen came to Tell es Safi (supposed to fath), Which is a large mount on the top of a total chalky limestones; a village now covers one side fit. Here I found Amount or sorry Jewid pottery up to nearly the top, two freehorRoman. A posito inhabitant shows me a place when they have uncovered an ancient wall for after blocks, which they are gradually quarraying away for stone. From the methor of the stone & ressing selected sufferent to be Jurish. Hence Iwent to mekenna (meconah) where the slight wound appears to of the later Javich + Ressian period; better was no Roman no Catergreede pottery. It dum Kelkah there is another Attore strange botth shaped caves,

at a time, only half a pint or so. On the contrary I go quite happily for four or five hours, by which time I am about a quart in arrear, & begin to be thirsty. Two quarts in arrear I feel bad, & three quarts gone I can hardly stir. But these fellows are utterly miserable before they need a quart. One would have thought that Ramadan would have trained them.

From Beit Jibrin we went on to Akir (Ekron)
I looked over Tell Bornata, which seems to be later
Jewish on the surface, certainly not Roman.
Next at Dhikerin though there are pieces of Roman
& Arab pottery about I found some Amorite pottery
on the top, shewing that it is nearly all early.

I then came to Tell es Safi (supposed to be Gath), which is a large mound on the top of a hill/<ridge> of chalky limestone; a village now covers one side of it. Here I found Amorite or early Jewish pottery up to nearly the top, & no Greek or Roman. A polite inhabitant shewed me a place where they have uncovered an ancient wall of drafted blocks, which they are gradually quarrying away for stone. From the method of the stone dressing I should suppose it to be Jewish.

Hence I went to Mekenna (Meconah) where the slight mound appears to be of the later Jewish & Persian period; but there was no Roman nor later Greek pottery. At Umm Kelkah there is another of those strange bottle shaped caves,

which there wrych mentioned. They are common Mores the district of Best fibrin, the fact 141 Wherever the rock is ofthe firm get soft that livestone. The usual form is this about 25 ft heef + 20 K 25 across. They are probably sarly, but were certainly used truste, som & Roman times, as some have now of columberium wichen. Some - I presume the later ones - have a winding stricese down the side, settering by a side-out apart from the top hole, There is very little pottery at um Kelkeh, probably both Javid A. Roman. Akir is outerely modern apparently; there is no knowed, the village lying in a slight bother by the well, and it cannot have been a city Spunch sire. I wather that it had it reputation + importance from the oracle of Back zebub, + was not a political or commercial place. Un only ancient thing Isaw was a large morter opblade trackets, with handles pierced so as to tun it over on prints to suply it of On one side is a design, apparantly the gyption tat # with the sun twom on each side (6) + pulmbrandes above Thruch at this is a pretty spot; a large with spreading tree stands over it; a watersheel, formed for band of rope with jans

Akir is entirely modern apparently; there is no $\frac{1}{7}$ mound, the village lying in a slight hollow by the well, and it cannot have been a city of much size. I rather think that it had its reputation & importance from the oracle of Baal-zebub, & was not a political or commercial place. The only ancient thing I saw was a large mortar of black trachyte, with handles pierced so as to turn it over on pivots to empty it $\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$ On one side is a design, $\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$ apparently the Egyptian $\underline{\text{tat}}\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$ with the sun & moon on each side & palm branches above.

The well at Akir is a pretty spot; a large wide spreading tree stands over it; a waterwheel, formed of a band of rope with jars

fastenes out it, is worked by a mule, traises " constant stream greater: this flows into a tank from such the call are waters, wall the comen tgirts ofthe village bring their jars Shave has a constant difficulty all this trip in getting sufficient sleep at night; what with Grands, Jogs, Jonkey, Jothy Br. Shaveteen twith a miserable head ache. Mis is a Disabrantage of going about in the summer, the night are only 10 hours, of their is not much time left out of that if you are Disturbed. At Dajun the ground is being dug into for marying, + I could see by a clean sec that there is only 3 or 4 feet of stuff, I that i Roman reached Jaffe, of found his. Hall at home, Items over the stone, baseof, put together war should go into stone, trent it by the camel man to Dr Wheeler I saw a very interesting sight at Jetta. Ou a bit prounts ground almost out of the torn, were five miserable tents, tim them, or nather under their shadows were some of the wandering iron-workers, the descendants of the primitive smiths was went from place toplace

fastened on to it, is worked by a mule, & raises a constant stream of water: this flows into a tank from which the cattle are watered, & all the women & girls of the village bring their jars to fill at the stream.

I have had a constant difficulty all this trip in getting sufficient sleep at night; what with guards, dogs, donkeys & villagers, I have been cut down sometimes to four hours, & have been all day nearly falling asleep on my donkey, & with a miserable headache. This is a disadvantage of going about in the summer, the nights are only 10 hours, & there is not much time left out of that if you are disturbed.

At Dajun the ground is being dug into for quarrying, & I could see by a clean section that there is only 3 or 4 feet of stuff, & that is Roman.

I then reached Jaffa, & found M^r Hall at home, & most kind in every way. I turned over the baggage, put together what should go into store, & sent it off by the camel man to D^r Wheeler at Jerusalem.

I saw a very interesting sight at Jaffa. On a bit of waste ground almost out of the town, were five miserable tents, & in them, or rather under their shadow were some of the wandering iron-workers, the descendants of the primitive smiths who went from place to place.

7) They were not all of the trat or Servine 3 types! most of the men were away working for jobs, but dustied one with a close thick short beard. The women varied much in type, one was of sallow complexion with very rounded features, another was of a hos peanty for with fairish skin to hand some intelligent face, with an anormous husurant head Ablack hair, she was flowing I onthe bellows great skins. They reminded me more of sopries than dany Semitic people. Jarrays with w. Hall about the Bets of philographis of sprian types, sprind he had sout out some already for me. They will go to So Illist at Jara, Ris ? CT wilson Jerusalem, H. Sykes at Salt. T.F. Wolters at Wazarett, to Torrance at Tiberias & all form are photographers, or one set remains at Jaffa for anyone clase to sea. I dre up suggestions Littlese gutternen for selecting + photographing growps Mutues, classified according both amount race types, in such a way as to get statistical percentages ofthe different types in each place, tunde six afries of the paper togo with the phitographe. If this succeeds of learn a great deal or to the distribution of the Amorit, Hittit, Hypers, +other races in Palestine, Jamango about the boxes Apotting with a very careful + friendly german av. Hardess at Breisch the agents. He sounded the custom tespects beget them through your

They were not at all of the Arab or Syrian types. Most of the men were away looking for jobs, but I noticed one with a close thick short beard. The women varied much in type, one was of sallow complexion with very rounded features, another was of a European type with fairish skin & a handsome intelligent face, with an enormous luxuriant head of black hair, she was blowing double bellows of goat skins. They reminded me more of gypsies than of any Semitic people.

I arranged with M^r Hall about the sets of photographs of Syrian types, of which he had sent out some already for me. They will go to D^r Elliott at Gaza, Revd C T Wilson Jerusalem, H. Sykes at Salt. T.F. Wolters at Nazareth, D^r Torrance at Tiberias & all of whom are photographers, & one set remains at Jaffa for anyone else to see. I drew up suggestions to these gentlemen for selecting & photographing groups of natives, classified according to the ancient race types, in such a way as to get statistical percentages of the different types in each place, & made six copies of the paper to go with the photographs. If this succeeds we may learn a great deal as to the distribution of the Amorite, Hittite, Hyksos, & other races in Palestine. I arranged about the boxes of pottery with a very careful & friendly German Mr Hardegg at Breisch the agents. He sounded the Customs & expects to get them through by some

greasing without stopped. Not that the Turks would really keep them in the long run, only they might delay them for months or years, perhaps lose them altogether going to Stambul, & it is a worth something to avoid all questions. Now that I am clear of that blessed country I can say that I sent over what small things we had found by Dr Cobern before I left, though nothing important.

I then left by the Khedivial steamer, as that gave me a day more at Jaffa, & a day less waiting at Alex for the Messageries, than if I had taken the Messageries the day earlier at Jaffa.

We had a tolerable passage, but rough enough to prevent my feeding, except while in Port Said. This line seems well managed: the two engineers were both English, the captain was brought up in England, the Italian stewards were specially polite, & the fittings were recent & good.

At Alex. I went straight to the <u>Gironde</u> in harbour, but heard there were no 2nd class berths left: so I left my baggage on board & went into town. I was first at the office before other passengers, & I kept my place, & as soon as the clerks arrived (for we got in early) I enquired, & got the only place left; luckily for me it is amidship, though how such a berth came to be left I cannot imagine. Then I called on Sir Chas. Cookson, & afterwards dined with him in the evening. I wrote at his suggestion to Col. Trotter the new Consul General at Beirut, about my robbery. I also wrote to Grebaut asking

for a permission twood mayben & Lisht (145) and season, of Sir Colin monariest on that. Ilis Ebsworth good by at the Censtonis. that a good passage to marrieles, and there to down there is nothing were to seport than is a cal drive Down Hollow. Mit Petrie 8. Crescent po

for a permission to work Meydum & Lisht next season, & to Sir Colin Moncrieff on that. I bid Ebsworth good bye at the Customs.

Finally I left Alex at 9 am Sunday morning, & had a good passage to Marseilles, and thence to London there is nothing more to report than in a cab drive down Holborn.

M^{ES} Petrie, 8. Crescent R^d Bromley, Kent -